NUMB. 50. PAGE 393

The Balance, AND COLUMBIAN REPOSITORY.

" HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
" HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"
BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) PUBLISHED BY *SAMPSON, CHITTENDEN & CROSWELL.*—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1802.

Original Eſſays.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

OBSERVATIONS RESPECTING THE INVITATION OF MR. JEFFERSON TO THOMAS PAINE TO COME OVER TO AMERICA.

No. III.

THE ſingular acquiſition to American patriotiſm, that has been obtained by the importation of THOMAS PAINE, begins to be a ſubject of democratic triumph. In the firſt inſtance, the democratic papers roundly denied that he had been invited. *Then*, after the fact had become too notorious and ſtubborn to be controverted, they, in a ſeemingly ſupplicant manner, beſought the favour of hoſpitality toward an old man, who, forſooth, was coming over merely to die and lay his bones in the country. But now their tone is changed, and they confidently come forward with heavy claims upon the public gratitude. The former ſervices of PAINE are proclaimed in ſuch ſtrains of lofty panegyric, that it would ſeem that the American revolution, was, in a great meaſure, atchieved by his Herculean labours. —Let us inveſtigate this ſubject. Let us examine the merits of this dagon, to whom the knee-tribute of the nation ſeems to be demanded.

What were the mighty ſervices of THOMAS PAINE, in this country?——Did he throw himſelf into the foremoſt ranks of our hotteſt battles?——No;—like the Grecian Therſetes, together with a ſaucy tongue, he has always had the timid heart of a fawn. He *followed* our army, and had a full ſhare of the public proviſion of beef and brandy; but he never faced the foe in the day of battle. Scenes of real danger he always cautiouſly avoided; and his name, in the annals of our revolution, was enrolled on the liſt of cowards. But men may be highly uſeful at the council-board, though they ſhould have neither talents nor diſpoſition to ſerve the public as ſoldiers. To the *ſages*, as well as to the *heroes* of our revolution, the grateful homage of the country is due.—Was THOMAS PAINE among thoſe ſages? Did *he* plan the movements of our armies, or the ſyſtems of public defence? Did *he* form any arrangements of finance, or any uſeful inſtitutions for our infant republic? Was *he* the *Mentor*, that guided our public councils?——Who did ever ſee *him* acting in any of theſe important characters? What well-informed American did ever think of *him*, in the light of a ſage civilian, or a capable and prudent ſtateſman?—If ſuch a perſon now exiſts, within the limits of the United States, let him ſpeak.——After having mentioned the *negative* ſervices of PAINE, in relation to the American revolution, it is but juſt to acknowledge the full amount of his actual ſervices.—This ſhall be done without any reluctance.

THOMAS PAINE came over to this country from Great-Britain, in the year 1774; and fixed his reſidence at Philadelphia.—Soon after his arrival, at the eve of the commencement of the American war, he publiſhed a ſpirited pamphlet, entitled " Common Senſe;" which, as it was written in a popular manner, and pungently applied to the irritated ſtate and revolutionary feelings of the public, was read with avidity, and had a rapid ſale and an extenſive circulation. A ſhort time before the declaration of independence, he alſo publiſhed ſeveral popular and applauded eſſays, called " The Criſis;" which were intended to prepare the minds of the people for that great event. *Theſe* and ſome other occaſional publications of leſs note, were the ſum total of PAINE's ſervices in this country.

" Montes parturiunt et naſcitur ridiculus mus." Mountains have been in travail, and a mouſe is born! The man, whoſe former ſervices in this country are now puffed and trumpetted, as if he were the Atlas, whoſe mighty ſhoulders had ſuſtained the weight of our national affairs—the man, who has had the impudence to challenge equality, in point of merit and ſervice, with the immortal WASHINGTON—the man, who now in his firſt letter of addreſs to the people of the United States, vauntingly reminds them of the ſhare he himſelf ſuſtained in their revolution, was what?—A mere knight of the gooſe-quill—a pamphleteer!

Our revolution was progreſſing when PAINE firſt arrived. Oppoſition to the meaſures of the Britiſh government was organiſed. The great body of the people were determined: and, if inſtead of advocating the revolution, he had even uſed his efforts againſt it, they would have been as unavailable as a feather in a ſtorm. His writings, it is owned, had ſome effect. They were a ſtimulus to minds, already exaſperated.—They added a poignancy to the reſolution of ſome, who were already reſolved; and they whetted the public reſentment againſt Britain: in the mean while, their aſtoniſhing popularity was owing to the ſtate of the times; and, in no inconſiderable degree alſo to the circumſtance, that the author was

a ſubject of that government with which this country was contending. It is a notorious fact that literary men, and the leading characters generally, in our nation, as they had been familiarly converſant with the works of Locke, Monteſquieu and other celebrated authors upon republican government, neither did or could receive any real information from the writings of PAINE. Confidently may it be averred, and without any fear of contradiction from really judicious and candid men of either political party, that PAINE's Common Senſe, with reſpect to ſolidity of argument, elegance of compoſition, or indeed in any point of view, will bear no compariſon with *the Farmer's letters*, which had been previouſly written by Mr. DICKINSON, of Pennſylvania :—or with the excellent political eſſays of Publius, entitled "*The Federaliſt.*"

The hiſtory of PAINE's tranſactions in America does not end here. Under the old confederation, he was made a ſecretary to Congreſs ; which office was then a mere clerkſhip ; and for a flagrant breach of truſt, he was cenſured, and reprobated by the venerable patriots of '76. Thus diſgraced in America, he returned to Europe. His diſplay of zeal, together with ſome talents at writing, had obtained for him a temporary credit, as an actor in our revolution ; but his breach of truſt proved him to be a *wen* upon its back.

Upon balancing the merits and demerits of PAINE, during his former reſidence in this country ; and placing to the account his horrible blaſphemies againſt religion ;—his infamous ſcurrilities againſt WASHINGTON ;—his habits of low debauchery, and the general contempt in which he has long been held ;—the wiſe and the good will unanimouſly pronounce, that it was in an evil hour, that the inviting arms of our Preſident were extended toward him. The meaſure cannot fail of occaſioning ultimately the regret of Mr. JEFFERSON himſelf ; who now ſeems to have no other alternative, but either to careſs and domeſticate a common drunkard and a low blackguard, or to provoke his implacable enmity.

EUSEBIUS.

The following communication is continued from the Balance, No. 44. It is the production of a distant correspondent ; and in consequence of some neglect, this continuation did not reach us until a few days since. We presume that the importance of the subject under discussion, will be a sufficient apology for the length of the communication. Edit. Bal.

FOR THE BALANCE.

TO THE PEOPLE.

ALTHO' every candid friend of religion muſt, it is thought be convinced, from Mr. Jefferſon's own writings, that he is an infidel, yet, it may not be amiſs, to ſhew that in his converſation alſo the ſame contempt for revelation, the ſame confirmed infidelity is unbluſhingly diſplayed. A foreigner was riding with him in Virginia, and obſerving a decayed building, enquired what it was ? Mr. Jefferſon anſwered, "A church." Do you ſuffer your churches, ſaid the gentleman, to decay in this manner ; why, ſir, it looks like a barn. O, replied Jefferſon "*it is good enough for a God, who was born in a manger !!*" This fact has been moſt ſatisfactorily proved by the celebrated Dr. Lynn of New-York.

It is acknowledged on all hands, that Mr. Jefferſon is a cunning cautious man : it will therefore appear aſtoniſhing that he has written and ſaid *ſo much, ſo plainly*. Tho' eager of popularity, yet ſo deep rooted i his infidelity, that in his writings he ſeems often balancing between the one and the other. Here I reſt the proofs of Mr. Jefferſon's want of religion—let thoſe who know how the real chriſtian and the diſguiſed infidel talk, decide upon them.

Let me now proceed to propoſe ſome of the reaſons by which I have been convinced that Thomas Jefferſon would be pleaſed with the overthrow of chriſtianity in this country. And here I will firſt remark, that infidelity has acted, ever ſince the days of Voltaire, a moſt cunning part. Voltaire himſelf took the ſacrament ; even at the moment when all his mighty force was exerted for the deſtruction of religion. The moſt diabolic arts were reſorted to, for the overthrow of the church ; and it is very remarkable that none produced ſucceſs, until infidelity was aſſociated with liberty ; until Atheiſm and Republicaniſm were forced into *unnatural union*. Then the helliſh faſcination was completed. Remember it, chriſtian ! The moment when the cries for public liberty reſounded from one end of the *Terrible* Republic to the other ; in the enthuſiaſm of that horrible moment, was it, that the apoſtate prieſts appeared in the hall of the convention, and impiouſly indignant, caſt away the robes and ſymbols of their order. Then *the great men*, who had hitherto acted in ſecret began to declare themſelves openly—the genius of the infernal had now prevailed. *Dupont*, the execrable *Dupont* roſe in the midſt " I declare to you ſaid he there is *no God*, but LIBERTY ; *no Goſpel*, but the CONSTITUTION." And the whole hall reſounded with one univerſal burſt of applauſe. For the liberty then, which they were taught to expect, were theſe deluded people prepared to abjure their God—for the *Conſtitution* which was preſented them, were they prepared to renounce the goſpel. After going thus far who will wonder that theſe *infidel* friends of *liberty*, decreed that there was *no God*. But this was a ſtep, too far, even for a crazed people to follow ; and the ſame convention afterwards decreed "that there WAS A GOD !" Does your blood run cold at theſe blaſphemies ? Remember I beſeech you, that they came from men who promiſed the people unbounded liberty—unbounded happineſs. It was *this* which gained them belief—It was their eternal vociferation about liberty and the rights of the people which ſtrengthened them in the public confidence, and enabled them to plunge a great nation into the abyſs of miſery—into ſuch dreadful diſtreſs, that compared with that ſtate of things, even the abſolute deſpotiſm of Buonaparte is a bleſſing ! Look back, I beſeech you, to that horrible period. Behold the temples of the moſt high, whether catholic or proteſtant, robbed, defiled, and then tumbled into one maſs of ruin. The hiſtory of that degraded and ſuffering people you have read : it is written in blood. That the work of deſtruction might not ceaſe, from the fear of *an hereafter*—that perſecuted piety might be deprived, as far as theſe fiends could do it, of a reward beyond the grave—the entrances of the grave yards were emblazoned with this dreadful inſcription, "DEATH IS AN ETERNAL SLEEP !" Here might Mr. Jefferſon have ſeen his *theories, in practice ;* here he might have ſeen a group believing in "*twenty Gods*"—there another believing in "*no God.*" He might have ſeen theſe men, whom he has affected to view in theory as harmleſs and inoffenſive, letting looſe the demons of civil war and plunging head long into the moſt terrible ſcenes of rapine and carnage. The nation groans under a thouſand tyrants—power was law—ſtrength was right—there was no appeal but to arms.—This is a true picture of the liberty with which the *infidels* of France tortured a great and generous people. *Infidelity* had been employed as the *hand-maid of liberty*—and has urged her with an eagles ſwiftneſs to deſtruction. Ponder well on theſe things, I emplore you. *In your own day and generation* you have ſeen that without religion there can be no morality ; no virtue : without theſe, there can be no liberty. The voice of experience warns you with dreadful certainty.

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

Political.

FROM THE TRENTON FEDERALIST.

Queſtion. Who have profeſſed the greateſt friendſhip for the Poor ?

Anſwer. The Democrats.

Queſt. How have they exemplified their profeſſions ?

Ans. By taking off the Taxes on Coaches, Whiſkey, Chariots, Phætons, Loaf Sugar, &c. and leaving them on Brown Sugar, Bohea-Tea, Molaſſes and Salt.

Queſt. Have the poor people had any taxes taken off from them ſince Mr. Jefferſon and the Democrats were choſen?

Ans. No—not a *cent.*

Queſt. Who have pretended to be the greateſt *patriots* and lovers of their country?

Ans. The Democrats.

Queſt. How have they proved this?

Ans. By turning all the old officers out of place and putting themſelves in, and keeping up *their wages* to war prices.

Queſt. Did they not reduce *their own* wages?

Ans. Huſh—No. That's not *democratic economy..*

Queſt. How much more did the laſt democratic Congreſs coſt the country than the moſt expenſive Federal Congreſs which ever ſat?

Ans. Nearly double.

A FARMER.

We ſhall not often ſoil the pages of the Balance with the writings of THOMAS PAINE: but to give a ſpecimen of his manner of writing, ſince his late arrival to this country; and to let our readers ſee the viperous nature of the creature, that Mr. JEFFERSON has invited hither from France, and whom he ſtill patronizes by feeding and feaſting him at his table, we republiſh the following extracts from the third letter of this miſcreant to the people of the United States. It was firſt published, at the city of Waſhington, where PAINE reſides, and in the *National Intelligencer*,—a paper that is under the immediate patronage of the President. Edit. Bal.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE reign of terror* that raged in America during the latter end of the Waſhington adminiſtration, and the whole of that of Adams, is enveloped in myſtery to me. That there were men in the government hoſtile to the repreſentative ſyſtem, though it is now their overthrow, was once their boaſt, and therefore the fact is eſtabliſhed againſt them. But that ſo large a maſs of the people ſhould become the dupes of thoſe who were loading them with taxes, in order to load them with chains and deprive them of the right of elections, can be aſcribed only to that ſpecies of wild fire rage, lighted up by falſhood, that not only acts without reflection, but is too impetuous to make any.

What is become of the mighty clamor about French invaſions, and the cry that our country is in danger and taxes and armies muſt be raiſed to defend it? The danger is fled with the faction that created it, and what is worſt of all the money is fled too. It is I only that have committed the hoſtility of invaſion, and all the artillery of pop-guns are prepared for action. *Poor fellows*, how they foam!—They ſet half their own partizans in laughter; for among ridiculous things nothing is more ridiculous than ridiculous rage. But I hope they will not leave off. I ſhall loſe half my greatneſs when they ceaſe to lie.†

So far as reſpects myſelf I have reaſon to believe and a right to ſay, that the leaders of the reign of terror in America, and the leaders of the reign of terror in France, during the time of Robeſpierre, were in character the ſame ſort of men, or how is it to be accounted for, that I was perſecuted by both at the ſame time—When I was voted out of the French convention the reaſon aſſigned for it was, that I was a foreigner. When Robeſpierre had me ſeized in the night and impriſoned in the Luxemburg (where I remained eleven months) he aſſigned no reaſon for it. But when he propoſed bringing me to the tribunal, which was like ſending me at once to the ſcaffold, he then aſſigned a reaſon, and the reaſon was "*for the intereſt of America as well as France*"—*Pour l'intereſt de l'Amerique autant que de la France.* The words are in his own hand writing and reported to the convention by the committee appointed to examine his papers, and are printed in their report, with this reflection added to them, "*Why Thomas Paine more than another? becauſe he contributed to the liberty of both worlds.*"

There muſt have been a coalition in ſentiment, if not in fact, between the terroriſts of America and the terroriſts of France, and Robeſpierre muſt have known it, or he could not have had the idea of putting America into the bill of accuſation againſt me. Yet theſe men, theſe terroriſts of the new world, who were waiting in the devotion of their hearts for the joyful news of my deſtruction, are the ſame banditti who are now bellowing, in all the hackneyed language of hackneyed hypocriſy, about humanity, and piety, and often about ſomething they call infidelity, and they finiſh with the chorus of *crucify him, crucify him.* I am become ſo famous among them they cannot eat or drink without me. I ſerve them as a ſtanding diſh, and they cannot make up a bill of fare if I am not in it.

But there is one diſh, and that the choiceſt of all, they have not yet preſented on the table, and it is time they ſhould. They have not yet *accuſed providence of infidelity.* Yet, according to their outrageous piety, ſhe muſt be as bad as Thomas Paine, ſhe has protected him in all his dangers, patroniſed him in all his undertakings, encouraged him in all his ways, and rewarded him at laſt by bringing him in ſafety and in health to the promiſed land. This is more than ſhe did by the Jews, the choſen people, that they tell us ſhe brought out of the land of Egypt, and out of the houſe of bondage; for they all died in the wilderneſs and Moſes too.

I was one of the nine members that compoſed the firſt committee of conſtitution. Six of them have been deſtroyed. Sieyes and myſelf have ſurvived. He by bending with the times and I by not bending. The other ſurvivor joined Robeſpierre and ſigned with him the warrant of my arreſtation. After the fall of Robeſpierre he was ſeized and impriſoned in his turn and ſentenced to tranſportation. He has ſince apologiſed to me for having ſigned the warrant, by ſaying, he felt himſelf in danger and was obliged to do it.

Herault Sechelles, an acquaintance of Mr. Jefferſon and a good patriot, was my *ſuppliant* as member of the committee of conſtitution, that is, he was to ſupply my place, if I had not accepted or had reſigned, being next in number of votes to me. He was impriſoned in the Luxemburg with me, was taken to the tribunal and the Guillotine, and I, his principal, was left.

There were two foreigners in the convention, Anacharsis Cloots and myſelf. We were both put out of the convention by the ſame vote, arreſted by the ſame order, and carried to priſon together the ſame night. He was taken to the Guillotine and I was again left. Joel Barlow was with us when we went to priſon.

Joſeph Lebon, one of the vileſt characters that ever exiſted, and who made the ſtreets of Arras run with blood, was my ſuppliant as member of the convention for the department of the *Pas de Calais.* When I was put out of the convention he came and took my place. When I was liberated from priſon and voted again into the convention, he was ſent to the ſame priſon and took my place there, and he was ſent to the Guillotine inſtead of me. He ſupplied my place all the way through.

One hundred and ſixty eight perſons were taken out of the Luxemburg in one night, and a hundred and ſixty of them guillotined the next day, of which I now know I was to have been one; and the manner I eſcaped that fate is curious and has all the appearance of accident.

The room in which I was lodged was on the ground floor, and one of a long range of rooms under a gallery, and the door of it opened outward and flat againſt the wall; ſo that when it was open the inſide of the door appeared outward, and the contrary when it was ſhut. I had three comrades, fellow priſoners with me, Joſeph Varhuile of Bruges, ſince preſident of the municipality of that town, Michael, and Robbins Baſtini of Lovain.

When perſons by ſcores and by hundreds were to be taken out of priſon for the Guillotine it was always done in the night, and thoſe who performed that office had a private mark or ſignal by which they knew what rooms to go to and what number to take. We, as I have ſaid, were four, and the door of our room was marked, unobſerved by us, with that number in chalk; but it happened, if happening is a proper word, that the mark was put on when the door was open and flat againſt the wall, and thereby came on the inſide when we ſhut it at night, and the deſtroying angel paſſed by it. A few days after this Robeſpierre fell and Mr. Munroe arrived and reclaimed me, and invited me to his houſe.

During the whole of my impriſonment, prior to the fall of Robeſpierre, there was no time when I could think my life worth twenty four hours, and my mind was made up to meet its fate. The Americans in Paris went in a body to the convention to reclaim me, but without ſucceſs. There was no party among them with reſpect to me. My only hope then reſted on the government of America that it would *remember me.* But the icy heart of ingratitude, in whatever man it be placed, has neither feeling nor ſenſe of honour. The letter of Mr. Jefferſon‡ has ſerved to wipe away the reproach, and done juſtice to the maſs of the people of America.

When a party was forming, in the latter end of ſeventy ſeven and beginning of ſeventy eight, of which John Adams was one to remove Mr. Waſhington from the command of the army on the complaint that *he did nothing*, I wrote the fifth number of the Criſis and publiſhed it at Lancaſter (congreſs being then at Yorktown in Pennſylvania) to ward off the meditated blow: for though I well knew that the black times of ſeventy ſix was the natural conſequence of his want of military judgment in the choice of poſitions into which the army was put about New-York and Jerſey, I could ſee no poſſible advantage, and nothing but miſchief, that could ariſe by diſtracting the armies in parties, which would have been the caſe had the intended motion gone on.

General Lee, who with a ſarcaſtic genius joined a great fund of military knowledge, was perfectly right when he ſaid, *We have no buſineſs on Iſlands, and in the bottom of bogs, where the enemy, by the aid of its ſhips, can bring its whole force againſt a part of ours and ſhut it up.* This had like to have been the caſe at New-York, and it was the caſe at fort Waſhington, and would have been the caſe at fort Lee if General Greene had not moved inſtantly off on the firſt news of the enemy's approach. I was with Greene through the whole of that affair and know it perfectly.

But though I came forward in defence of Mr. Waſhington when he was attacked, and made the beſt that could be made of a ſeries of blunders that had nearly ruined the country, he left me to periſh when I was in priſon. But as I told him of it in his life time‖ I ſhould not now bring it up, if the ignorant impertinence of ſome of the federal papers, who are puſhing Mr. Waſhington forward as their ſtalking horſe, did not make it neceſſary.

That gentleman did not perform his part in the revolution better, nor with more honor than I did mine, and the one part was as neceſſary as the other. He accepted as a preſent (though he was already rich) a hundred thouſand acres of land in America, and left me to occupy ſix foot of earth in France. I wiſh, for his own reputation, he had acted with more juſtice. But it was always known of Mr. Waſhington, by thoſe who beſt knew him, that he was of ſuch an icy and death-like conſtitution, that he neither loved his friends, nor hated his enemies. But, be this as it may, I ſee no reaſon that a difference between Mr. Waſhington and me ſhould be made a theme of diſcord with other people. There are thoſe who may ſee merit in both, without making themſelves partizans of either, and with this reflection I cloſe the ſubject.

THOMAS PAINE.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

* Readers of democratic newſpapers will no longer be at a loſs to know what is meant by the "reign of terror," ſo often ſpoken of. Paine ſays, that it "raged during the latter end of Waſhington's adminiſtration," &c.

† Query. When Paine loſes *half* his greatneſs how much will remain?

‡ The letter of invitation to Paine, to come over to America.

‖ In a letter, from which ſome extracts were given in a late Balance.

The Wreath.

FOR THE BALANCE.

TO ANNA.

TELL me, my Anna, whence that care,
To rack my aching breast ?
Is it because you fear to share
The woes that love molest ?

No joy a rapture can create,
No wealth or honors move ;
True *worth* should have no other bait
But honest vows and love.

If on these lasting charms you lay
The price that is their due,
E'en Kings are far too poor to pay,
Numberless worlds too few.

But if a passion without vice,
Without disguise or art,
Beyond the reach of vain caprice,
Can endless joys impart ;
Ah, Anna ! if true love's your price,
Behold it in my heart.

G.

FOR THE BALANCE.

SONNET,
TO HUMILITY.

THOU first of virtues, teach me well to know
The proper sphere to which I should aspire ;
And ne'er let pride within my bosom glow,
Nor ought but what with thee I most admire.

The humble soul, who seeks nor wealth, nor power ;
Who only labours for an honest name ;
Will soonest on the wings of fortune tower,
And reach, unknown, the grateful height of fame.

So the lone violet loves to hide its head
Beneath the entangled leaves of some lone briar ;
But soon its sweets delightful odours spread,
And though unseen, the more awakes desire.

Then, softly taken from its lowly shed,
It blooms triumphant in the flowery bed.

JULIENNE.

Kingston, Ulster County.

Monitorial Department.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

REFLECTIONS IN A GRAVE-YARD.

"HERE is the laſt ſtage of life's journey : Here is the collecting rendezvous of ſuffering mortals : Here is a ſafe retreat from the barbed ſhafts of malice, from pointed perils, and from miſery's rod : Here, after noble and ignoble views ; after every ardent wiſh ; after purſuing every flattering object, we find the iſſue of them all. Here, from ſervile bondage, and oppreſſion's iron hand, reſts the wretched negro, whom chance had made a ſlave ; here he forgets his galling ſtate, and with his lordly tyrant ſleeps equally accommodated. Here the oppreſſor and the injured moulder together. Here ſleep the meanly ſaving and riotous profuſe. Here, proſtrate in duſt, lay the degraded relics of ſoaring mortals ! Remember then the tranſient viſions of terreſtrial greatneſs ; and act ſo as to be prepared to pay the momentary loan of Heaven's great lender."

Agricultural.

FOR THE BALANCE.

" He that by the plow would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive."

FRANKLIN.

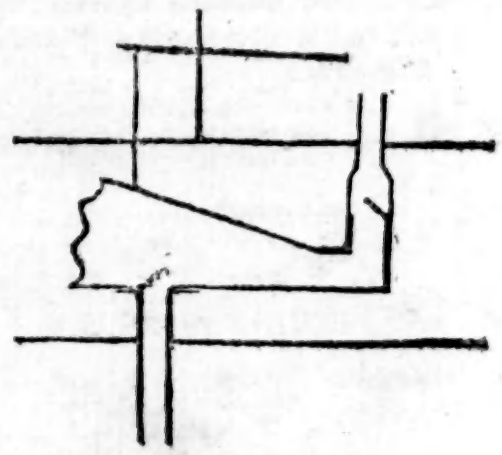
THERE is no buſineſs that requires more conſtant care and cloſer attention than agriculture. If a merchant or a trader ſhould wholly neglect his ſtore and his books, or ſhould leave the care and direction of them to others, his buſineſs would run him in debt ; and the more he ſhould trade, the deeper would he be plunged. And ſo it will fare with the farmer, that neither labours himſelf, nor overſees his labourers.—His farm, inſtead of producing net profits, will be a bill of coſt. Tho' a farmer by the affluence of his circumſtances ſhould be exempted from the neceſſity of labouring with his own hands, he muſt notwithſtanding beſtow his daily care upon the buſineſs. He muſt plan the work, and direct the workmen. He muſt often be with them ; and muſt ſee that all his work be done ſeaſonably and well-done.

Alnaſcar, who was a man of ſome degree of taſte and erudition, was left with a large eſtate ; and he took it into his head to become a *gentleman-farmer*. Accordingly he purchaſed an excellent farm. The decent farm-houſe, that was upon it, he demoliſhed, and built in its place an elegant manſion. His out-houſes and his paliſades diſplayed the taſte of the ſcholar and the gentleman ; inſomuch that the paſſing ſtranger was led by curioſity to enquire, *Who lives there ?* He had herds and flocks—fine horſes and carriages, and a numerous train of men-ſervants and maid-ſervants.

But unhappily Alnaſcar was above his buſineſs. He would have redened with ſhame, had he been caught at the tail of his plow—his lady would have fainted or been ſeized with hyſterics, if ſhe had been ſeen among her diſh-kettles and waſh-tubs. Conſequently, while more was waſted in the kitchen than was eaten, the multitude of labourers on the farm did but little work, and that poorly.—His debts accumulated—the officers of juſtice became ſaucy—Alnaſcar was conſtrained to ſell his farm ; and left it, with uttering a volley of curſes againſt the buſineſs that he had undertaken.

Improvement.

ROBOTHAM's VENTILATOR.



DESCRIPTION.

THIS VENTILATOR is a ſingle bellows fitted upon the top of a trunk, made of plank or boards, which, in a ſhip, ſtands in the loweſt part of the hold, by the kelſon, and runs up through the lower deck. The bellows is fixed on the top of this trunk, with a valve in the uſual place, at the inlet. The outlet of the bellows is made of wood, with a ſquare angle, which turns upwards, and a valve in the upright part, that ſhuts down, in ſuch manner that the bellows fills from the bottom and diſcharges at the top. If the bel-

lows discharges one barrel at a time, the insides of the trunks must be six inches square, or, about one square inch in the trunks to each gallon in the bellows: then it will fill and discharge about twenty times in a minute. If the bellows discharge one barrel at a time, and the trunks are six inches square, they will be sufficient for a vessel of three hundred tons; but if they are four or five times this size, the machine may be managed by one man. The bellows may be made in various shapes and sizes, at pleasure. —This improvement consists altogether in filling the bellows at, or from the bottom, and discharging the air at the top, above the upper deck, or out of a port-hole.

The above machine may be seen in operation on board the ship Protectress and barque Rebecca, of New-York—the Alleghany, Juno and Melpomene, of Hudson—the sloop Aurora, Nancy, Eliza, and the schooner Joseph, of Hudson—the masters of which vessels have severally given the most flattering testimony concerning the operation and benefit of the Ventilator.

☞ *Patent rights for erecting the Ventilator, may be obtained of the inventor* (R. Robotham, *of Hudson, N Y.) on the following terms:—*

For every vessel of one hundred tons or under, Ten Dollars; and for every vessel of one hundred tons or over, Ten Cents per ton. A copy of a vessel's register attested by a custom-house officer, will be sufficient evidence of the said vessel's tonnage. Every patent right shall have a drawing and description of the machine annexed. Letters directed to the inventor (post paid) will be duly attended to.

Miscellany.

FOR THE BALANCE.

Messrs. Editors,

I HAD heard much of the good nature of Mr. ——— and family: so much that I even wished for an opportunity to observe it, at home, and witness its effects—for I held good nature in high estimation. I had thought of going under some pretence, to reside a while in his family, in order to learn how to practise this rare virtue.—Chance, however, gave me an opportunity for acquaintance with this family, and I am now about to present you with the result of my observation, and reflections.

Some family concerns called me, lately, to ——— where I met with a son and two daughters, of the family I have been speaking. They were well bred, and of easy, affable manners. We spent several days together, at the house of my relation—and I was not a little pleased with the idea of spending some time with them, at *their* home—For *there*, thought I, is the real test of breeding. I found Mr. and Mrs. ——— at home, and disposed as much as I had expected, to contribute to the agreeableness of my visit. Mr. ——— was a farmer, in easy circumstances—and endeavoring to be thought a man of *fashion*. Their good nature was pleasing to me, both in themselves and children. But a certain remissness in their business, rather served to allay the pleasure I had in contemplating a good natured family. Mr. ——— desired his sons to attend to a piece of work, while he rode abroad—when he returned the next day the work had been neglected, and the consequence was, a damage of several dollars in his crops. The young ladies were sent for, to visit a sick aunt—but, they must send first to the mill, and in the afternoon, the same horse could convey them to their aunt's, in a carriage. The boy, it seems, found others at the mill, who were indulged as much in play as himself, and did not return till quite dark.—The aunt died that night, without seeing her nieces—and willed her demesne to a foundling adopted as her son.

There was nothing very strange in this, but that the boy had his bread and butter, as usual, and there was no complaint.

I accompanied the young people to their district school, which they attended. They were but indifferent scholars—but they were *good natured*. In short I could observe they attended to things by halves, and took their own time for that.

Strangers to attention, and close application, I began to consider their habitual *good nature*, as only the effect of indifference, and the love of ease.

Had the boys attended to the commands of the father, their crops would not have been destroyed. Had the lad returned as he might from the mill, the young ladies would have had a farm, (which by the bye I suspect they will ere long stand in need of.) Had the father been less indulgent through life, even though he had not been so famed for good nature, I am of opinion it would have been quite as well with his family. It appears to me of the first importance that children be learnt, as early in life as possible, the habit of attention. By this means they will be always improving, or, at least always susceptible of improvement—Whereas that constant indifference and habitual carelessness, and inattention of which I have been speaking, may make them seemingly good natured, but will in fact make their faculties dull, and their improvements will seldom be proportionate to their opportunities. I shall add but one other remark, which is, that we often mistake those qualities of which I have been speaking for good nature—and that still I have as great a regard for real good nature as ever.

GATES.

Diversity.

A CURIOUS USE OF THE TOBACCO-PIPE.

THE native Canadians are perpetual smokers: and they apply the tobacco-pipe to the singular use of measuring distances.

Weld, in his tour through Canada, remarks in substance, that when a traveller enquires the distance to an inn or to any particular town, the answerer or informant, instead of mentioning the number of miles, says, "*it is so many pipes*. By which is meant, that one might smoke the given number of pipes, while the distance is travelling.

A pipe, he observes, is reckoned for about three quarters of an English mile.

NATIONALITY.

WELD, in his tour through Canada, represents the Canadians to be totally indisposed to any political connection with the United States. As one instance of their spirit of rivalship toward the States, he observes that the best expedient to quicken the motions of their public carriages, is to bestow praises, within hearing of the drivers, upon the agility and swiftness of our stage-horses. The drivers, stung to the heart by such remarks will instantly lash their French horses, and drive them with the furious speed of a Jehu. Perhaps there is no nation that discovers so few marks of nationality as the United States. They are like smooth coin, that is destitute of any "image and superscription," which can distinguish it from other coin of the same kind of metal.

Pliny and Plutarch testify, that there were found at Rome, four hundred years after the death of Numa, the books which that great king had commanded to be deposited with his body in the tomb. The body was entirely consumed; but the books, which treated of religion and philosophy, were in a state of preservation. They were written on the bark of the birch-tree.

St. Pierre.

GOOD may be *done* by the bad—but the good alone can *be* good.—*Lavater.*

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

Hudson, *December* 14, 1802.

DEMOCRATIC SCRAMBLING FOR THE LOAVES AND FISHES.

A writer in a North-Carolina paper, recommends Mr. MACON (member of Congreſs from that ſtate) as a candidate for the office of Vice-Preſident, at the next election.——CHARLES PINCKNEY (not C. C. PINCKNEY) of South-Carolina—LEVI LINCOLN of Maſſachuſetts, and DE WITT CLINTON of this ſtate, have alſo ſeverally been propoſed.

JOHN B. ASHE, a democrat, is choſen Governor of North-Carolina.

The New-Jerſey legiſlature has riſen without chooſing a Governor for the ſtate or a Senator for Congreſs. The federal members offered to compromiſe, by putting a federaliſt in one of the offices and a democrat in the other; but the democratic members rejected the propoſal, inſiſting on having both or none.

Mr. Bradley, (brother to the aſſiſtant Poſt-Maſter-General) agent from the General Poſt-Office Department, left Columbia on Wedneſday morning laſt, for Savannah, for the purpoſe, we underſtand, of viewing the roads, and determining on the practicability of forming a line of Stages from Peterſburg in Virginia, to Savannah in Georgia. It is ſaid there is little doubt of the project being carried into effect.

[*Columbia Gazette.*]

EPILEPSY.

A few days ago, a woman paſſing along the ſtreets of Bourdeaux, was ſuddenly attacked with a fit of epilepſy, having at the moment a child of ſix months old in her arms. Such a diſtreſſing ſituation ſpeedily attracted a crowd of ſpectators, who were, however, unable to yield the woman any relief. At that moment, a young ſailor breaking through the crowd, called for ſome grains of rough ſalt, which he forced into the woman's mouth. This immediately had the effect of reſtoring the woman's ſenſation and ſpeech, and her convulſions were at once put a ſtop to. The young man, who had been at Madagaſcar, ſaid, that he there ſaw this remedy applied to perſons in epilepſy, with wonderful ſucceſs.

[*Scotch Paper.*]

FOREIGN NEWS

TO THE TWENTY-THIRD OF OCTOBER.

The complexion of European politics ſeem ſtrongly to confirm the predictions of thoſe, who very early declared, that the peace lately agreed upon would not be permanent. The protracted negociations at Amiens were a certain evidence of ſtubborn objections on the part of ſome of the powers to the terms of the Preliminaries. The delay and difficulties that have ſince occurred in the execution of ſeveral of the articles of the Definitive Treaty, beſpeak in a language not to be miſunderſtood, that if they are finally complied with, it will not be without the moſt ſullen reluctance.

England is ſending out cloathing and ſtores for her army at Malta; the officers belonging to the troops there, and who are abſent, are directed immediately to join their regiments in that Iſland, and the Mediterranean fleet are ordered to rendezvous in the harbour of La Vellette. From theſe meaſures it is pretty plainly inferrable that the adminiſtration have no thoughts of evacuating that place for the preſent. Whether the rumour, very currently in circulation that the Dey of Algiers has ceded to the French two ports in the neighbourhood of that city, has determined the Engliſh to keep poſſeſſion of Malta as a counterpoiſe to theſe new acquiſitions of her rival; or whether it is only to be retained as a pledge till the indemnities are finally ſettled, or whether it is a precautionary meaſure preceding the renewal of open hoſtilities every one will form their own conjectures. Certain it is, that a variety of circumſtances tend ſtrongly towards the latter concluſion. The unknown embaſſy of Mr. Moore; the affairs of Switzerland in which it is confidently affirmed the Engliſh cabinet have interfered; the cutters which are daily ſailing with ſecret diſpatches; the orders given to get the men of war at Plymouth ready for ſea, provided with four months ſtores and proviſions, all have an appearance unfriendly to the continuance of peace. Reports are alſo prevailing that Mr. Pitt is again to return to the adminiſtration, under a coalition with the Grenvilles: theſe are however quite contradictory, and we rather incline to the opinion that Mr. Pitt will not reſume the Miniſterial functions, except in the event of a war. Should that take place, there can be but little doubt that Mr. Pitt would again willingly become the director of the national energies, as it would again afford him the chance of gratifying the favorite wiſh of his heart—the demolition of the preſent government of France, and the reſtoration of the Bourbons to the uſurped throne of their family.

Some occurrences in the North ſeem to correſpond with the appearances we have noticed in England. The Emperor Alexander does not regard his new ally Bonaparte with his accuſtomed complacency; he begins to perceive that the Emperor of Germany is not quite ſo unreaſonable on the ſubject of the indemnities as he at firſt apprehended; he has, in fact, lately diſcovered that there is much force and juſtice in his pretenſions; a change in the Ruſſian miniſtry has accordingly taken place, to facilitate the views of the Emperor. Count Alexander Woronzo, a brother of the Ruſſian ambaſſador at London, has been made grand chancellor and principal director of foreign affairs. Since this alteration the Auſtrian miniſter count Surau, has received a very marked degree of favor and attention—civilities to which he had not before been accuſtomed. The probability, therefore, is, that the courts of St. James and Peterſburg perfectly underſtand eath other, and are prepared to act in concert.

[*Evening Poſt.*]

To Correspondents *and* Readers.

We have received a translation of Rosseau's "*Confession of Philosophic Faith.*" it must be postponed until the commencement of the next volume of the Balance, as it will necessarily occupy a portion of several numbers.

The continuation of "*Lathmon,*" was not received in season for this paper. The writer is desired to send us the remainder of the poem as soon as possible, as it ought to conclude with the present volume, of which but *two* numbers more remain to be published.

Sundry "Closet" articles are unavoidably omitted.

To the Public.

☞ OUR readers will obſerve, that the present volume of the BALANCE closes on the first of January next.—Many of our subscribers, particularly in distant parts of the union, have contracted for the paper until that time, and no longer. Those, however, who do not give us counter-orders will still be considered as subscribers, and the papers of the second volume, will be forwarded as usual; in which case, the stipulated advance-money must be paid as early as possible. Those who wish to discontinue the paper, (if there are any such) are desired to give us immediate information. A few of our patrons have neglected to advance any thing on account of the present volume. *They will understand.*

DAVID R. WALDO
AND
CURTIS B. MARVIN,

Have commenced buſineſs at the Store lately occupied by DAVID R. WALDO, *under the firm of*

Waldo & Marvin,

AND have received, in addition to the usual supply, an assortment of

DRY GOODS
and Hardware,

Which, joined with the articles on hand renders it an Universal Store.

10 Hhds. real St. Croix RUM,
2 do. Cheap BROWN SUGAR,
Cognac BRANDY,
Spanish do.
1 Cask first quality Madeira WINE,
1 do. do. Port do.

Drugs & Medicines,

AS USUAL—LIKEWISE

Paints & Dye-Woods.

N. B. All thoſe indebted to DAVID R. WALDO, whose limited term has expired, must immediately call and adjust their accounts.

Hudson, Dec. 14, 1802. 50

FOR SALE,
AT THE DISTILERY (HUDSON)
By JAMES NIXON, jun.

RETAILING MOLASSES by Hhd.
NEW RUM by Hhd. or bbl.

December 14th, 1802. 50.

FOR SALE,
1000 WEIGHT OF

HATTER's WOOL

Of Superior quality, by
E. COMSTOCK.

Hudson, 12 mo. 7, 1802. 49

Notice.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the Estate of Wynson Bresie, deceased, are desired to exhibit them without delay to the subscribers for adjustment; and those indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN MORRISON,
GEORGE VAN HOESEN,
Two of the Executors.

December 2nd, 1802. 49—3 w.

Paper Hangings.

Juſt received, a freſh aſſortment of
PAPER HANGINGS & BORDERS,

Among which are some new and very elegant patterns, for sale, as cheap as they can be purchased at the manufactories.

ALSO,
Hardware, Cutlery, & Japan Goods.
Books, Stationary, &c. &c.
WILLIAM E. NORMAN.

October 20, 1802. 43

William Stanton,

Clock and Watch-Maker, Silverſmith and Jeweller,
SIGN OF THE CLOCK IN MOTION,

HAS removed from his former ſituation, and is now ready to wait upon his customers, at his shop, between the store of Pease and Wiswall, and the Hat manufactory of E. Comstock, a few doors below the Balance Printing-Office, Main or Warren Street, Hudson.

WANTED,
Two or three JOURNEYMEN Clock-Makers—apply as above.

Sept. 6th, 1802. 36

Five Dollars Reward.

ABOUT two months ſince a valuable Fowling-Piece, was stolen from the store of the subscriber. It has since been found under a barn in this city, with the lock missing. The above reward will be paid to any person who will give such information that the villain may be brought to justice.

Reuben Folger.

Hudson, November 26, 1802. 48

BY order of the Honorable JAMES KENT, Esq. one of the justices of the supreme court of judicature of the state of New-York—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Peter I. Melius, of the county of Columbia, an insolvent debtor, that they shew cause, if any they have, before the said justice, at his dwelling-house in the city of Albany, on the twenty-second day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he discharged, pursuant to an act, entitled, "an act for giving relief in cases of insolvency," passed the 3d day of April, 1801.—Dated the 9th day of November, 1802.

Peter I. Melius,
Inſolvent.

JOHN SHAVER, one of the petitioning creditors.
45—6w.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having demands againſt the estate of ELISHA PITKIN, Esq. deceased, are requested without delay to exhibit them to the subscribers; and those indebted to the said estate, are earnestly required to make payment.

GEORGE HALE, *Executor.*
ELIZABETH PITKIN, *Executrix.*

June 22nd, 1802. 26

Iſaiah Griffen,

Watch and Clock Maker, Gold & Silver Smith,

Next door east of *DAVID R. WALDO's* store, and nearly opposite Mr. Gunn's tavern, Main Street, has for sale,

Clocks & Watches;

Watch Glasses, by the gross or dozen—Watch Chains, Seals and Keys—Sleeve buttons and fancy Beads assorted—Lockets—Rings—Thimbles—Iron & Britannia Table and Tea Spoons.

All kinds of gold, silver and plated work made, and Watches and Clocks repaired on short notice and reasonable terms. Punctuality and dispatch may be relied on.

Hudson, August, 5, 1802

Wanted Immediately,
A good JOURNEYMAN TAYLOR,
to take charge of a shop. Enquire of
PROSPER HOSMER.

Hudson, Dec. 6, 1802. 49—

For Sale,

THAT valuable property, belonging to the subscriber, situate on Hudson's river, in the township of Poughkeepsie, county of Dutchess, and state of New-York, consisting of a convenient large wharf, with water sufficient for vessels of any burthen—on which is a large store of eighty feet in length with a cellar under the whole—a very convenient and well finished dwelling-house of forty feet square, with a piazza in front; the house contains nine rooms besides a good kitchen, into which excellent water is led by pipes, a room for ironning and lodging room for servants; a very handsome and productive garden, a variery of the finest peach, plumb, pear, and other fruit trees. Also, a large stone stable with stalls for nine horses, over which may be put twenty loads of hay; a good carriage house, with every other convenient out building, such as smoke house, fowl house, frost proof cellar, &c. &c. The whole of the buildings are new, and in compiete order.

Alſo, will be diſpoſed of, water lots, and as many building lots as may be wanted. The said lots are very advantageously situated for commercial purposes. The shipping business may be carried on from this place with perhaps greater advantages than from the city of New-York. The increasing population, and eligible situation of this town, is so well known, that little need be said to induce the enterprising trader to resort to it. For further particulars, enquire at No. 24 Broad-Street, New-York, or of

John Reade,
Poughkeepſie.

Nov. 3, 1802. 45

BY order of the Hon. JAMES KENT, Eſq. one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New-York—Notice is hereby given, to all the creditors of Edward Bigelow, an insolvent debtor, to shew cause if any they have, before the said Justice, at his dwelling house in the city of Albany, on the fifteenth day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the said insolvent's estate should not be assigned and he discharged, according to the provisions of an act, entitled, "An act for giving relief in cases of Insolvency," passed the 3d day of April, 1801.

Dated, November 30, 1802.

EDWARD BIGELOW, *Inſolvent.*

Samuel Stocking, one of the Petitioning Creditors.

TERMS OF THE BALANCE.

To City Subscribers, Two Dollars, per annum, payable in quarterly advances.

To Country Subscribers, who receive their papers at the office, One Dollar and Fifty Cents, payable as above.

To those who receive them by the mail, One Dollar and Fifty Cents, exclusive of postage, payable in advance

A handsome title-page, with an Index or Table of Contents, will be given with the last number of the volume.

☞ Complete files from No. 1. of this volume, may be had on application.

Cooper & Folger,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK,

And for sale, at their Store next door to the Balance-Office, Hudson,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware,

&c. &c. &c.

Which they will sell as CHEAP as the CHEAPEST for CASH or most kinds of PRODUCE.

October 12, 1802. 41 tf

Cheap Fall Goods.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND NOW OPENING, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

Upper end of Main, alias Warren-Street, Hudson, a large and general assortment of fashionable

GOODS.

Consisting of almost every article, wanted for the present and approaching season, in the dry goods and grocery line, which will be sold on terms well worth the attention of purchasers.

Nathan Benjamin.

N. B. First quality COFFEE, by the hundred or less quantity, at the New-York price.

NAILS of various sizes, common BAR IRON, Sleigh Shoes, Steel plated, do. Any description of Mill Irons, may be had at the shortest notice, apply as above.

Hudson, Oct. 12, 1802. 41

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,

16 Dozen of Men's and Boy's

FELT HATS,

By COOPER & FOLGER.

Hudson, October 25, 1802. 43—

Prosper Hosmer,

HAS JUST RECEIVED A SUPPLY OF NEW

GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON,

CONSISTING OF

A GREAT variety of Chintzes and Callicoes. Black and white Cambrick Muslins. Linen and Cotton Cambricks. India and British book do. and Handkerchiefs. Jaconett do. Elegant black and white Laces and Edgings. Black, white and coloured Long silk Gloves. Black and white short do. Ladies elegant damask silk Shawls. Camel's hair and cotton do. Bandanno, black and other silk Handkerchiefs. Linen and cotton pocket do. Cotton Mitts. Dimities. Black India and Italian Lutestrings. Sattins and Pelongs. Umbrellas. Silk, cotton and worsted Stockings. Crape Gauzes. Table Cloths and Napkins. Diapers. Cotton and Cotton Yarn for knitting. Irish and other Linens. Russia Sheetings. Brown Linens. Humhum Muslins of all prices. Ladies Sandals and Shoes. Velvet Bindings. Black Mode. Bead Lace. Leghorn Bonnets. Superfine black, blue, mixed and scarlet Broadcloths. A great variety inferior qualities. Black, blue and mixed Cassimeres. Silk Velvet for capes. Fancy, rib'd and plain Black Velvets for pantaloons—Silk Velvet Vest Shapes. Striped Sattin do. Cassimere and swansdown do. Oliv'd, rib'd and plain Velvelts Black Russels. Callimancos, Rattinets Shalloons and Durants. Yellow, white, green and red Flannels, and Baize. Lyonskins and Coatings. Blankets. Gentlemen's Epauletts for regimental coats. Suspenders. Good assortment of Coat and Vest-Buttons. With a great variety of other articles. Making a pretty general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

ALSO,

Hyson, Young Hyson, Hvson Skin, Souchong and Bohea TEAS, of the first quality. Loaf, Lump and Brown SUGARS. Salt. Indigo. Pepper. Allspice. Soap and Candles. Nutmegs. Cinnamon. Lorrilard's Snuff, in Bottles.

A few Blue Chintzes by the piece.

The above articles will be sold at the most reduced prices, for ready Cash.

Hudson, Sept. 21, 1802. 38

Tiddeman Hull,

Has removed his Store to the one lately occupied by OLIVER BARBER, *next to the lower Hay-Scales, where he is opening, on low terms, Wholesale or Retail,*

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

GROCERIES, CHINA, GLASS and EARTHENWARE, LINENS and MUSLINS by the piece, MOROCCO SKINS and SHOES by the dozen, at New-York prices. The highest price given for most kinds of PRODUCE.

Also, CLOTH taken in for the Fulling-Mill, as heretofore advertised.

Hudson, 11 mo. 1st, 1802. 44 tf.

TO BE LET,

A PART of a House belonging to Capt. EZRA BOURN, nearly one mile eastward of the city of Hudson. For terms of rent apply to the wife of said BOURN.

October 12, 1802. 41

Good Encouragement

For Industrious Men.

TWO HUNDRED FARMS, of 100 acres each, lying in the county of Ontario, and state of New-York to be sold on advantageous terms to actual settlers. The lands are well situated, of good quality, and an indisputable title will be given. Produce, delivered in the township where the lands lie, good farms in this part of the Country, or in the state of Connecticut, will be received in payment. For further particulars enquire of Mr. Zachariah Seymour, living in Canandargua, or the subscriber in Claverack.

Daniel Penfield.

ALSO,

A CONVENIENT FARM in Hillsdale, containing about 120 acres, situated at the junction of the road from Great-Barrington and the turnpike from Sheffield to Hudson, near the 19 mile stone. There is a Dwelling House, good Barn and about 200 Fruit Trees old and young on the premises. Enquire as above.

March 26, 1802. 13 tf.

FOR SALE,

A FARM,

CONTAINING 330 acres, lying in Canaan, in the county of Columbia, and state of New-York, on the main road, running north and south through the town, and on the turnpike from Hudson to Lebanon Springs, about one mile and an half south of the meeting-house. The farm is well calculated for grain or stock, and yields at present about 40 tons of good hay, and double that quantity might be cut, if all the natural meadow-lands were improved. It is well watered, and abounds with white pine and chesnut timber, and wood for fuel.—There are, on the premises, a good dwelling-house of 30 by 40 feet, with a cellar under the whole—a good well of living water, which washes as well as rain-water—a small comfortable house for a small family—two good barns—an excellent orchard, and peach and other fruit-trees in great abundance.—The whole may be divided into two or even three farms, without being incommodious, on any other account than with respect to the buildings, and will be sold together or separate as will best suit the purchaser. A credit will be given for some part of the purchase money, and an indisputable title given by

John Spafford.

Canaan, Oct. 2nd, 1802. 40 tf.

Notice.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of Isaac Deforest, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts for settlement as soon as possible; and those indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN BASSETT, *Administrator.*
POLLY DE FOREST, *Administratrix.*

Hudson, Dec. 4, 1802. 49—3w

☞ THE Subscriber, surviving partner of the late firm of PITKIN & EDMONDS, takes this method to request all persons having any demands against the said firm, to present the same to him for settlement without delay, and all those indebted to make payment immediately to prevent costs.

SAMUEL EDMONDS

Hudson, July 6, 1802. 27